

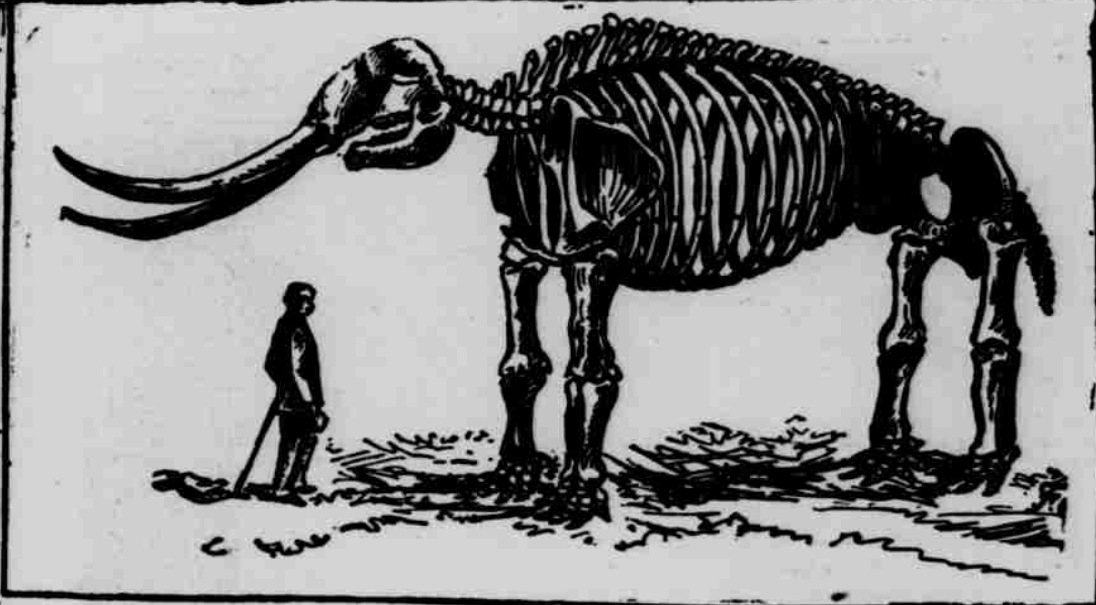
IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF BONES OF GIANT PREHISTORIC ANIMALS.



SCIENTIFIC ARRANGEMENT OF BONES IN MUSEUM.



SPECIMEN TEETH.



MASTODON EXHUMED AT KIMSWICK, MO. BY DR. KOCH. NOW EXHIBITED AT LONDON, ENGLAND.

That the mighty mastodon, the monstrous mammoth, the great American sloth, the prehistoric horse and the Receptaculites—which is, or was, a sea fish—once roamed freely over Missouri soil, is proven by what W. Beeher of St. Louis has found at and near by Kimmswick, Jefferson County.

Mr. Beeher has been digging for ancient bones of extinct animals for several years, and he has found a lot of them—so many that he has had to build a tolerably big house to hold them.

And the more Mr. Beeher digs the more he is convinced that in the ages gone by these gigantic animals—uncouth mountains of flesh and bone and gleaming tusks—have trodden the soil that was where the St. Louis Custom-house now stands, have stalked their thirst in the River des Peres and Mill Creek, and have tramped with impunity over the very spot which is just now famous for being marked by the tiny boots of a miserable, fuzzy, little baby Buffalo.

The Kimmswick deposit, which is supposed to be one of the largest of its kind, is located on the farm of Fred Miller, and has long attracted wide attention from scientists. About 1882 Doctor Albert Koch came upon these grounds and dug up the largest specimen of mastodon skeleton that has ever been brought into fresh air. This specimen now stands, perfectly articulated, in the British Museum.

Mr. Beeher has been working at this bone deposit for about four years, and has exhumed some bones that are really gigantic. Among them is a molar tooth of a prehistoric mammoth, the dimensions of which are 19 inches long and 4 inches wide. This tooth differs from the molar of the mastodon, by reason of its grinding surface being almost flat and its ridgeline divisions extending straight down through the tooth. The largest molar of a mastodon that has been found is 8 inches long and 5 inches wide on the grinding surface. It has roots like the ordinary teeth of modern animals, and conical surfaces on top. There are two such teeth on each side of the jaw, above and below.

Another remarkable specimen found is a



GROUNDS AND MUSEUM WHERE THE BONES ARE EXHUMED AND PRESERVED.

large atlas bone—the first vertebra—which articulates with the base of the skull. This atlas bone is 17 inches long and 13 inches wide, and gives one an idea of how massive were the bones of the spinal columns of these ancient animals. Ribs 33 inches long, tusks from 3 to 8 feet long, and femurs, or thigh bones, 50 inches in length have been found. Besides parts of large skulls, there was a complete small skull with tusks intact recovered.

The bones exhumed—and the greatest of

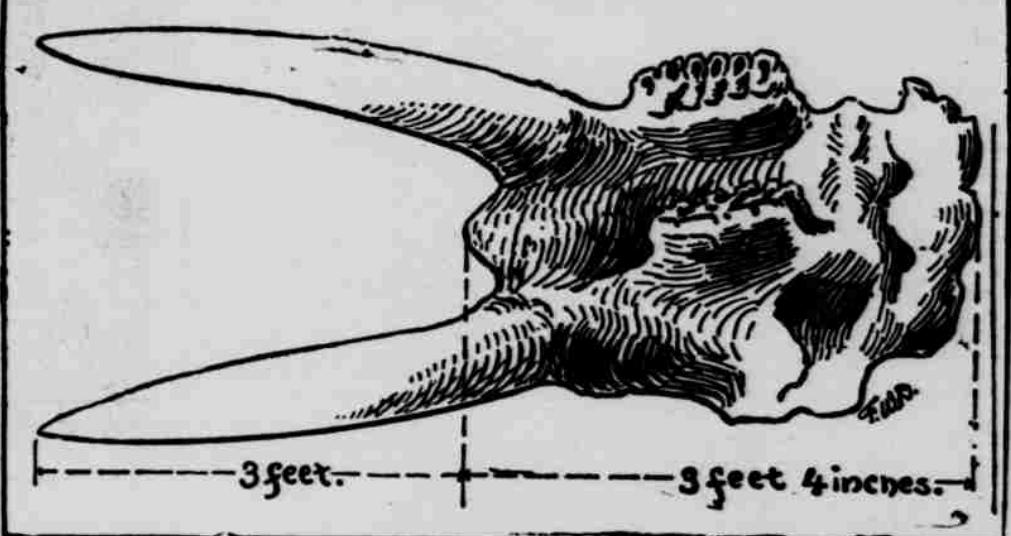
care is exercised—are stored in a small frame building located on the grounds, and are scientifically arranged along the sides and center of the room. This room is 49 feet long and 13 feet wide, with windows on all sides. There are approximately 2,000 of these bones thus arranged.

These bones are found at the base of a limestone bluff, and are covered by a layer of earth and gravel that is but a few feet thick. At the south side of this bluff is the old Rock Creek, a tributary of the

Mississippi, while to the east is the Black Creek, which empties into the Rock Creek. The bluff forms a ridge running north and south with a rise of fifty to seventy feet in some places.

Some contend that these animals come to this place to lick the salt from the salt springs which abound in the valley, and through some cause died, perhaps as victims of violent earth-opening earthquakes. Others attribute their death to the severity of the climate.

In 1894 Mr. Beeher prospected these grounds for minerals, but finding no satisfactory traces of ore he left. In 1896 he again made a search for minerals, and this time found some of these large bones. After a close investigation he was convinced that they were parts of prehistoric skeletons, and immediately set to work to carry on a systematic search. He purchased a lease of forty acres of this land from Mr. Miller and has since been spending his time at this work.



HEAD OF YOUNG MASTODON.

Wonderful Finds of Ancient Skeletons at Kimmswick, Mo.—Mammoths, Mastodons and Great American Sloths—St. Louis Man Bringing the Historic Bones to Light—Government Scientist Suggests That They Be Carefully Mounted and Made an Exhibit at the World's Fair.

Mr. Miller tells of his first experience with a piece of a skeleton. He had been cutting a road through his place about fifteen years ago, and while thus at work came across, as he thought, the root of a hickory tree. He chopped it out, and thought no more of it. Later, when the existence of the bones took place, it was found that this supposed root was a part of a tusk eighteen feet long.

There are also many Indian graves about this place. An Indian mound lies but a few feet east of the bluff. Indian pottery

and numerous arrow heads are found scattered about.

Mr. Beeher some time ago found the head of a Mastodon, or great American sloth, some foot bones of a prehistoric horse and a fossil Receptaculites, a marine animal of saucer-shape form.

Doctor F. W. True, executive curator of the National Museum, and one of the government experts on expositions, in speaking of the St. Louis World's Fair, is much interested in Mr. Beeher's discoveries, and thinks they would prove an attractive exhibit if properly mounted.

CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Missouri Commanderies Will Figure Prominently at Twenty-Eighth Grand Meeting, to Be Held in Louisville in August—Arrangements for the Pilgrimage.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. Louisville, Ky., June 21.—St. Louis and Missouri will play a prominent part in the twenty-eighth triennial convocation of the Knights Templars of the United States, to be held in Louisville the fourth week of next August. Three of the Missouri commanderies—St. Louis, No. 1; Ascalon, No. 14; and St. Aldemar, No. 15—have already made arrangements for the pilgrimage to the Falls City; two Kansas City organizations—Kansas City, No. 10; and Oriental, No. 35; St. John's, No. 33; of Springfield, and the Grand Commandery of Missouri, have closed contracts for quarters; while the Committee on Hotels is in correspondence with other Missouri commanderies relative to accommodations.

The Grand Commandery will be located at the Galt House, where will be also stationed the knights and ladies representing St. Louis, No. 1; Ascalon and St. Aldemar will have rooms in the Louisville Hotel, where Oriental, No. 35, of Kansas City, will also have quarters. The other Kansas City commandery will occupy a handsome residence on Fourth avenue. St. John's of Springfield will be accommodated on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Of the commanderies mentioned, five will establish headquarters and keep open house during convocation week, dispensing hospitality with a lavish hand.

St. Aldemar of St. Louis will bring a brass band, which will be accommodated at the New Phoenix Hotel. This commandery will probably enter the big competitive drill to be given the second day of the convocation. Several letters on the subject have passed between St. Knight W. P. Rickard, recorder of St. Aldemar, and Captain H.

B. Grant, chairman of the Drill Committee.

Big Competitive Drill. This competitive drill will be the first at a Templar triennial since the convocation in San Francisco in 1883, and will be one of the greatest features of the grand encampment of America's White-Plumed Army. It will bring together all the crack teams of the land. Seven commanderies have formally entered to date—California, No. 1; Golden Gate, No. 14; of San Francisco; Colorado, No. 1; of Denver; Hanselmann, No. 16; of Cincinnati; St. Bernard, No. 35; of Chicago; Allegheny, No. 35; of Allegheny, Pa.; Pittsburgh's twin city; and Monroe, No. 12, of Rochester, N. Y.

Other probabilities besides St. Aldemar of St. Louis are Mount Vernon, No. 1; of Columbus, O.—both a mounted troop and an infantry corps; Washington, No. 1; Columbia, No. 2; De Molay (mounted); and Oriental, No. 5; all of Washington City; Cincinnati,

tea.

Loving-cup, to be fourth prize for Knights Templars drill.

No. 2, of the Queen City; Darius, No. 7, of Minneapolis, California, No. 1, is a mounted commandery. If all enter that are thinking of doing so it would make twelve foot corps and four troops in the contest.

Some of the trophies. Five handsome sterling silver trophies are to be awarded the successful competitors. They will cost over \$5,000 and may be truthfully said to be the finest ever designed for a similar purpose in America. They are veritable masterpieces of the jeweler's art. The first prize is composed of thirty-four pieces. The centerpiece is a jardiniere, with candelabra attachments suitable for either electric lights or candles. With the candelabra removed the piece becomes an exquisite punch bowl. From the bottom of the jardiniere a pedestal of ebony arises and supports a loving cup.

The embellishment of the cup and all pieces of this trophy, as well as those of the other prizes, carries with it emblems and symbols prominent in Templarism. A modern knight in full uniform and standing before his tent adorns one panel of the loving cup. Another panel contains the picture of an ancient knight in armor, while the third panel is adorned with an excellent likeness of the Masonic Widow's Orphan's Home of Louisville, the pioneer institution of the kind in the United States.

Along with the insignia of the order, wheat, corn, tobacco and bluegrass—Kentucky products—are shown on the lower part of the cup. The punch bowl proper is provided with bold relief copies of the seal of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, and the badge of the two Louisville commanderies. The reverse side of this section of the jardiniere is ornamented with an etching of an ancient knight mounted on a galloping steed and approaching a Saracen. The bowl is supported, Atlas-like, by an American Indian head, and the head of Daniel Boone, placed at the ends of the vessel. Equally as rich are the other pieces of this set—the ever, India, twenty-four punch cups, two computers and two bon bon dishes.

Second and Third Prizes. The second prize is a libation set of twenty-five pieces, a flagon 17 inches tall and 6 inches in diameter, forming the central figure. A helmet surmounts the flagon, the sides of which are adorned with Kentucky Templar seals and badges. Twelve

candelsticks, of massive Corinthian design and 9 inches tall; and twelve goblets, lined with 24-karat gold, complete the number of pieces in the set. Subordinate commandery seals will be shown on the candelsticks and goblets. All the pieces are fitted in a handsome oak chest, with silver handles and satin lining.

A sterling silver centerpiece, 17 inches in length and 13 inches tall, is to be the third prize. The weight of the trophy is 800 ounces, and it is finished in French gray. One side is made beautiful by a knight's helmet and a Templar cross, while the reverse side is ornamented with a scroll bearing the inscription: "Triennial Convocation, 1901." The top of the bowl is adorned with reposing ornamental designs, while the base of the piece consists of four Maltese crosses and four triangular emblems, with mottoes in relief.

A loving cup will be the fourth prize. It will have three handles and will be ornamented with commandery seals and badges. It will be finished partly in bright, with relief work in light gray, and with gilt lining. For the best-mounted commandery a beautiful punch bowl will be given. Its dimensions are 12 1/2 inches, the finish in rich Butler style, with applied borders. The Masonic Home is shown on the front. The name of the winner will appear on a large shield that adorns the reverse side of the bowl. The lady is finished in the same style as the bowl, with the handle representing a full suit of armor.

Interesting Feature Attractions. The drill is only one of the many attractions offered the 15,000 visitors expected in Louisville August 21 to 29 next. An entertainment fund of \$10,000 has been raised to provide a programme of entertainment never before attempted at a convocation. The features as thus far outlined include a big parade, in which 30,000 uniformed knights and 125 bands of music are expected to appear; a horse display at Churchill Downs, where the famous Kentucky Derby is run every spring, at which only the equine aristocracy of the Bluegrass State will be on exhibition; congress of thoroughbreds, trotters and pacers; boat excursions up the Ohio River every afternoon and night; a reception at the Masonic Widow's Orphan's Home; a grand ball at Confederate Hall, which will accommodate 5,000 dancers and spectators; "An Evening of Lucky Song and Dance," under the personal direction of Colonel Will B. Hays, the noted song writer, where the Southern colored man, from the ante-bellum "nigger" to the Twentieth Century "coon" and his ragtime airs, will be shown; numerous social functions to the distinguished guests, among whom will be President McKinley and Rear Admiral Schley.

Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 will be spent on illumination and decoration. Among the innovations will be a floral square, with two large floral arches, and a quadruple electric arch, which will require 4,000 incandescent lights and cost \$5,000. One pretty feature of the coming convocation will be the sponsors representing the twenty-seven Kentucky commanderies. They are the most beautiful young ladies to be found in the old Commonwealth and will attract much attention during triennial week.

BIRDS ARE CLEVER MIMICS. M. H. Coupin, a well-known naturalist, tells some curious stories in regard to the ability which certain birds possess of imitating the sounds made by other animals, as recently discovered by him.

He says that one of the most remarkable instances of this kind that ever came under his observation was that of a sparrow which imitated the stridulation of a grasshopper. The cage containing the sparrow was hung during one spring beside another cage in which were grasshoppers. At that time the bird took no notice of his neighbors, but next year, when he was again in the same society, he made several attempts to sing like the grasshoppers, and for the rest of his life, long after the grasshoppers were dead, he was wont at times to utter a sort of polyglot strain, partly made up of the notes of grasshoppers and partly of the notes of other birds.

M. Coupin also says that young Monarchs will sometimes learn the song of the night-



Punchbowl to be given as a prize to the best mounted commandery in the Knights Templars competitive drill.



Silver center piece, weighing three hundred ounces, third prize in Knights Templars drill.



Libation set, second prize, for Knights Templars competitive drill.

ingale instead of their own, and that there are several kinds of birds in Thuringia which sing much better than the members of their own species which dwell in the North American States.

THE PARROT THAT WENT WRONG.

Out in the St. Mark's section of Brooklyn, where some people live and others dwell in flats, there is a pious old lady who owned and loved the parrot, but who seems to now. Her neighbor owns the bird now, and such are the peculiarities of human nature, he looks upon it as the most interesting proposition that ever happened.

It came to pass when the dainty birds were winging north to have a green-goods game worked off on them in the shape of a spring that the pious old lady of St. Mark's avenue tore herself from the feverish, palpitating life which obtains in Brooklyn to ease her nerves for a spell in her native village up in St. Lawrence County.

And the good parrot went with her. Up in the native village dwelt the daughter of the pious old lady, whose hard luck it was to be married to a man who could not get away from the place.

The days went by, as is their custom, and rolled themselves into a full, round month, but the pious old lady of St. Mark's avenue clung to the old homestead until her sun-in-law casually backed the railroad timetable up in the kitchen, and she knew that the free board limit was reached. So she packed her grip and left. And the good parrot came down with her.

The swing of the train and the hum of the wheels were lulling, and the good old dame, ere the pulsating heart of the great metropolis had been reached, had dropped asleep.

"T'other-all out!" bawled the train guard. And the old lady, started out of her dreams, bustling out in a flutter. And under the seat the good parrot was left behind, in his little traveling cage.

It befell that the good parrot spent a day and a night in the baggage-room of the station, waiting to be claimed. In that place there were men who spots to each other in a petiole which was strange to the parrot, but which he learned quickly when they were pleased to address themselves to him. At the end of the day and night the pious old lady came back and found the bird, and was overjoyed thereon. Whereupon she took Poi-ho home and put him in his gilded cage and worked herself up into a sea frenzy of delight over him. And while she was yet in these hysterics the elder who passed the hat in her church dropped in to have a talk over the good work, as well as to have a "shy" at any free lunch that was likely to appear. The pious old lady told him of the happy recovery of the bird, and he rejoiced with her. Then, to make a grand-stand play for the coffee and chicken salad, he ambled over to the cage and posed the bird playfully under the left wing.

"Hello, Polly, is 'ee glad to get back home?" he inquired most affectionately.

Poi-ho pulled a cocked snout at him. His face, cocked his head on one side, and quietly remarked: "Ah, we'll all!"

"Say," said the woman, as he was lugging in a short-weight piece, the day after he had taken the parrot home, addressing the kitchen maid, "that 'ere bird is about the warmest proposition what ever rolled-skated down the asphaltum avenue."—New York Times.

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS.

Each physician in the United States has 65 persons to look to for his support, for 1 to 65 is the proportion, according to the latest governmental statistics. California stands at the bottom—or top, depending on the view-of the list, for there are only 65 actual and prospective patients for each M. D., while in Alaska 150 persons have to depend on 17 to take chances with one doctor. New York is near the average, with 65 persons for each physician to look after, and Pennsylvania comes nearer the average than any other State, with 63. Letting partially between these great States comes New Jersey, where the number of medical practitioners falls off much more than in any other State.



Trophy of thirty-four pieces of silver to be awarded to the winning team of the Knights Templars in the competitive drill at Louisville, Ky.